

Heavy Clouds Gather Behind British Ministry

Increasing Power of Labor Party Expected to Manifest Itself When Parliament Reassembles on Tuesday

Home Rule Bill Redrafted

Money Situation, Nationalization Question and Irish Problem Vital Subjects

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The British Parliament will reassemble Tuesday with several of the weightiest problems of reconstruction still hanging over its head. The financial situation, the question of nationalization of mines and railroads, and the Irish problem are three of the most important subjects with which the session is expected to grapple without delay.

Forecasts of King George's speech predict it will be an unusually long and important pronouncement. The King's speech, read by His Majesty, but framed by the Cabinet, customarily points out the principal topics of national interest and frequently fore-shadows the course of legislation. The full dress debate which follows the King's speech gives an opportunity for members of Parliament to engage in free discussion over a wide range of subjects.

Premier Lloyd George is expected to begin the session with a review of the general state of Europe and of the British policy toward various developments, such as relations with Russia and the Polish and Italian situations. The Laborites promise to move an amendment providing for nationalization of mines, while the small delegation of the Irish Nationalist party still left in the House of Commons is expected to attack the government's policy of repression, which they blame for Irish disorders.

Among announcements expected at the opening session is a statement of whether the government favors the proposed international conference for discussing the world's financial ailments. Confirmation also is expected of the government's previous statements that Great Britain has not considered asking further loans from the United States.

Home Rule Bill Overhauled

The Home Rule bill probably will be brought forward at an early date, the Cabinet having overhauled it during the past week at conferences with the French. Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland, and James MacPherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland. The bill may prove considerably different from the one which has been expected. One proposal which is being considered in England is that it should be made an enabling bill rather than one which would impose a new system upon Ireland. The bill would give the Irish people to decide by some form of referendum whether they will accept it and try to put it into effect.

Heavy clouds appear to be gathering behind the coalition government, owing to the steadily increasing power of the Labor party. Some of the best informed politicians profess to see the "hand" of the "wall" that the formation of a new Ministry by Mr. Lloyd George is a question of time and that the hour may strike within the next few months.

George Nicoll Barnes and George H. Roberts, the last two Labor Ministers in Premier Lloyd George's Cabinet, have resigned, leaving the coalition government with a majority of 100. The resignation of the party which recent by-elections have indicated is now numerically the largest political organization in the House of Commons, has been widely different types, such as Viscount Haldane and Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, have come out for Labor.

Viscount Haldane, who was one of the most conservative members of the old Liberal government which brought Great Britain into the war and a close political friend of Herbert H. Asquith, has been in the front ranks of the group when he gave an interview declaring that "the Labor party alone has a vision which will enable it to possess and serve the future."

Henderson Possible Premier

Speculation as to the personnel of the next Cabinet advances Arthur Henderson, the Laborite leader, as a possible Premier, Viscount Haldane as a possible Chancellor, and Professor John Maynard Keynes, the Cambridge economist, as a possible Minister of Finance. The Labor party has been making a strong case for the reparation sub-committee of the peace conference, and whose defection from the peace conference and book dissection of the Versailles treaty have made him one of the most prominent personalities of the day, as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Nationalization of industry and opposition to armaments are two of the strongest planks in the Labor program. Premier Lloyd George contemplates a bill giving the miners a large share in the management of mines, but this week refused a suggestion made by representatives of the miners that he should include in the bill the recommendation of the Sankey commission for a large measure of nationalization. Talk of direct action, which means a general strike to bring about nationalization, has been revived.

The Paisley by-election, where former Premier Asquith is making a strong campaign for election to the House of Commons, has been a liberal platform, is the focus of political interest. The result may not be the verdict of the parties' relative strength, however, as numerous conservative journals, even including "The Spectator," are urging the Conservatives to vote for Asquith without endorsing his policies, but on the ground that the abilities of such a great parliamentarian should not be lost.

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Peer's Daughter Who May Run for Commons



Lady Violet Asquith

She was Violet Asquith, daughter of Herbert H. Asquith, formerly British Premier. She is said to have been invited to contest a constituency for Parliament, and is considering the proposal.

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British Trade Acts to Ease Exchange Crisis

Unless Situation Improved England Is Bound to Turn to Russia for Relief After Some Political Moves

Appreciates U.S. Position

Germany and Austria Have Nothing to Give in Return for Britain's Raw Goods

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau (Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.—British business appreciates fully the American position regarding the exchange situation and already has undertaken measures to relieve it. Unless exchange improves England is bound to turn to Russia for relief. Before any material aid can be expected from that quarter some political steps must be taken.

A start was made when negotiations were opened for dealing with the Russian cooperative societies. The next move would be the recognition of the Lenin government and an offer to establish relations for mutual material assistance. Max Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative, who was here for a time in 1918 and who is now in Copenhagen negotiating with James O'Grady, the British labor leader and official envoy, might resume his old position here, but under much more favorable circumstances.

So far as relations with Germany and Austria are concerned, Great Britain has some raw materials available for trade, but the former enemy nations have nothing to give in return. Great Britain might supply the materials on condition that Germany manufacture what she requires for home consumption and reexport, even to America. The feeling toward Germany and Austria is no longer so intensely bitter and the government could justify any action which it thought wise to take.

Some banks here have already intimated their intention of stopping further credits for the purchase of American goods, unless these be food or essential raw materials. The cotton smash encourages the British to believe that this attitude would be beneficial. Liverpool and Manchester are tremendously excited over the decline in the price of cotton, but the decline in mill hands are worried about the future. Of the large stocks of cotton held here, Americans are purchasing a considerable part at a figure, based on the exchange rate, lower than the original price in New York.

An immediate lowering of the cost of living in the United States is predicted here if exchange remains at its present figure. Plans for an international economic conference have reached the point where views are being exchanged by cable. It undoubtedly will be held in London.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Georges Pallain, governor of the Bank of France, explaining last night to a meeting of stockholders the alarming situation which has been created by the interruption of advances from the English and American treasuries, which had thrown the market on its own resources at the moment the burdens of France became heavier, through purchases for industrial reconstruction.

"Le Journal," commenting on M. Pallain's declaration, says the difficult situation is due to the lack of financial solidarity on the part of the Allies. In an editorial dealing with the exchange situation Andre Llesse, member of the institute and editor of the weekly financial journal "Econometre," points out that, in spite of all the recourses, it is impossible to increase imports, it is impossible to renounce the obtaining of raw materials indispensable to industries and economic resurrection and foodstuffs such as wheat.

"If the repurchases of the United States that we have shown want of foresight in our economic and financial policy since the armistice are exaggerated, our transatlantic critics are unable to appreciate the depth and seriousness of our wounds, many of them are deserved," M. Llesse says.

A writer admits that there has been a lack of coherent policy, but declares individual initiative has produced results, proving it has been able to overcome the international conferences to remedy exchange. He says: "Opinions may differ as regards the results such conferences would give if they could be held. They could hardly take positive resolutions, owing to the private interests involved. It is to be hoped they would not involve too many delegates, as that would result in failure. The delegates should bring definite plans from the governments and the financial, commercial and industrial groups they represent."

In the suggestion of Carter Glass, Secretary of the United States Treasury, that European countries permit the export of gold, M. Llesse says "a kind of irony." He points out that the 2,000,000,000 francs of gold reserve would not be worth in comparison with the 20,000,000,000 franc deficit between her imports and exports last year. England, with her 3,000,000,000 francs of gold reserve, is not in a much better position, he says.

M. Llesse declares he thinks it possible that loans could be raised from American banks to finance exclusively the purchase of raw materials and indispensable foodstuffs. He concludes: "America's leading motive is 'balance your receipts and expenses.' A good commencement will be to reimburse the Bank of France with part of the forthcoming loan, which will certainly be an element of confidence in the eyes of those from whom we demand credit."

MADRID, Feb. 8.—Dollars, which even some of the big banks fail to quote on the official lists posted at their entrances, had their innings last week. Legitimate business demands sent the dollar up to 5.37 on Thursday. It declined to 5.70 on Friday and yesterday hovered around 5.75.

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"Flu" Convalescents Gain Through Using Grapefruit

It's an interesting medical fact that the citrus acid of grapefruit and oranges produces in the system an alkaline condition ideal to combat the germs of "Flu" or colds. Your doctor or anybody's doctor will tell you this.

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Berlin Fears Civil War in Call for Guilty

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court, but make the following common declaration in the German language: "I have merely done my duty as a German soldier. As such I refuse to recognize a foreign court, and also decline to make any further statement." One of the Germans demanded by Poland for war crimes is Herr von Kries, Vice-President of the Prussian Diet. Herr von Kries was chief of the civil administration of the occupied districts of Poland during the war.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The more prominent names on the extradition list are published by the newspapers this morning. Most of them adopt a pessimistic attitude regarding the probability of Germany giving up the accused persons, and virtually all the papers dwell upon what one of them terms "the change in policy of Lloyd George."

The "Matin" says: "Asking for the extradition of the generalissimo, the former Chancellor and the admiral is an act to which the high Allied command probably would not have subscribed. Unless the delivery of the former Kaiser is exacted from Holland von Hindenburg, Bethmann-Hollweg and von Tirpitz can hide behind his responsibility. Germany can plead inability to arrest the culprits."

"L'Homme Libre" says: "This is the most critical phase of the execution of the treaty. German resistance is assuming an intensity heretofore unknown. 'L'Oeuvre' comments tersely: 'The Allied governments hesitatingly are requesting the extradition and Germany is unhesitatingly refusing.' 'It is certain,' says the 'Petit Parisien' 'that as long as the officers and diplomats of the former regime remain all-powerful in Germany we cannot hope for sincere adherence to the Treaty of Versailles.'"

GENEVA, Feb. 8.—Anxiety is growing in Swiss official quarters lest many Germans accused by the Allies of war crimes enter Switzerland to escape liability under the peace treaty.

Archduke Joseph in List Of Austrian Criminals

Extradition May Be Complicated Because Many Named Live in Neutral Countries

BASEL, Feb. 8.—The list of persons charged with war crimes whom Austria must deliver over to the Allies will be handed to the Austrian government at an early date, according to a Vienna dispatch. It is ready, but will be examined by the representatives at Paris of Jugoslavia, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

The list is not long, but includes Archduke Joseph, Field Marshal Arz von Straussenburg, Field Marshal von Kovera, General Potiorek, Governor of Bosnia, Field Marshal von Broevic and Count von Berchtold, former Austrian Foreign Minister.

The extradition will be complicated, it is said, because several of those named are at present in neutral countries and others are citizens of states which are friendly to the Entente.

Proposal Made to Allied Power to Waive Demand

Germany Said To Be Ready To Purchase Renunciation Of Order for Surrender of Guilty

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Germany has been trying to detach one of the Allies from the extradition demand by offering to conclude a treaty with the powers, according to a statement attributed to

War Widow Upsets Wedding

Carlotta Giorgini, a widow with one child, came all the way from Italy to Ellis Island to marry Pasquale Graziano, whom she had never seen. She took one look at him and the four little Grazianos and is now pleading that they send her back to Italy.

"I would rather take deportation than marry him," she told the immigration officials. "He never told me he had four children."

"They" are friends of Carlotta in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who arranged the match before she started from Italy. It is probable the woman will be deported. Her husband was killed in the war.

Sicilians Use Sign Language

In Sicily the language of signs is universal. It is perfectly possible for a Sicilian to carry on a long conversation from a distance with hand, eyebrows, lips and even nostrils. Even the children are expert in silent communication, and when using ordinary speech they accompany their words with most expressive gestures.

Odessa Seized By 'Reds'; U. S. Aids Refugees

Bolshevik Force Way Into Black Sea Port; Tell of Bombardment by British Ships Lasting 2 Days

Foreign Colonies Depart American Merchant Ship Shelters Suffering; Destroyer Also in Harbor

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Bolshevik troops have victoriously entered Odessa, according to a wireless message sent out to-day by the Soviet government at Moscow.

A Bolshevik communication says: "We fought our way into Odessa. In the direction of Stavropol, we occupied Friedrichsfeld, Konstantinovka and Blagodatnoyi."

Dispatches early last week reported the capture of Odessa by Ukrainian forces. Later advices stated that a large part of the Odessa garrison, troops of General Denikin, were made prisoner when Odessa was taken and that other Denikin troops were disarmed in Rumanian territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8. (By The Associated Press).—Messages from Odessa say the foreign elements began evacuating the city on Friday when British ships fired over the city throughout the day. The Bolsheviks are reported to be within four miles of the city.

The British battleships Ajax and Marlborough, the light cruiser Ceres and the American destroyer Talbot are at Odessa.

Two hundred sick and 150 refugees from Odessa were taken aboard the American merchant vessel Navahoe, the address says. The policy is to remove the sick and wounded and women and children first, and then the men who have been actively opposing the Bolsheviks.

TOKIO, Feb. 8.—Count Teunetada Kato, special Ambassador of Japan to Siberia, in an interview at Seoul on his way here from Omsk, said that Japan was compelled either to withdraw her troops from Siberia or to determine to assist Russia unreservedly and find a new center of influence in Siberia with which to cooperate. He declared that the Cosacks undoubtedly were still an influence in Russia.

It is officially reported that Vladivostok is under martial law.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 8.—George Lansbury, formerly a Socialist member of the British House of Commons, has departed for Petrograd to demand power of attorney from the Finnish Foreign Minister authorizing him to negotiate for the release of Finnish prisoners held in Soviet Russia.

Russian Peace or Strike, Assert Polish Socialists

WARSAW, Feb. 8.—The Socialists announce that a general strike will be proclaimed throughout Poland if the government rejects the Bolshevik peace offer. They assert that all the labor parties would support such a strike.

The chief council of the Polish Socialist party to-day passed a resolution demanding an immediate opening of peace negotiations upon the basis of recognition of the independence of Poland and other nations that proclaimed the desire to exist as free states after the fall of the Russian Czar. The council has called a conference of trades unions, workmen's councils and Socialist members of the Diet to consider action to influence the government.

Germany Declared Stagnant

H. S. Dudley Says Central Empire Needs Food Badly

H. S. Dudley, president of the Anglo-American Corporation, who has been abroad on a business trip, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic from Southampton with the opinion that Germany and Austria must be fed. Germany, he said, was stagnant with nothing to sell and nothing to buy. He believed unless the people of the Central Empire are fed soon Bolshevism will sweep central Europe. He said if the rate of exchange drops much lower all imports from this country will stop.

Among others on the Adriatic were J. F. Byrnes, Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, Samuel Vaulain, Clarence E. Seal, Viscount Ronald Clarges Jervis, his daughter, the Hon. Ivy Lorna Jervis; Christian Strohmann, vice-president of the Swedish Sulphate Manufacturers' Association; Baron John Mannerheim, known as the "wood pulp king of Sweden"; Lady Lucille Graham Price, Algernon Aspinall and Wilfred Purfoy.

Treaty Fight To Be Renewed in Senate To-day

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the Democrats can obtain in the forthcoming Senate battle.

"I think the President's letter helps the situation in the Senate," said Senator Hitchcock. "He goes further in it than he has ever before gone in the matter of reservations."

Senator Walsh, of Montana, who was one of the Democratic members of the bi-partisan conference that reached an agreement ten days ago on all reservations except those on Article X and the Monroe Doctrine, expressed the opinion that President Wilson would accept "the best the Democrats can get."

"The President's letter to Senator Hitchcock does not affect the treaty situation in the Senate," Senator Walsh said. "I cannot believe the President will discard the work of the friends of the treaty when we have done the best we can. I think we are going to get together on the treaty."

Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, a Bryan follower and one of the principal Democratic advocates of a compromise on reservations, said that many Democratic Senators will support a modified form of the Lodge reservation of Article X, but he declared there will be no revolt against the President.

"There is an disposition to further complicate the situation by agreeing to something that the President would not accept," said Senator McKellar.

Great many Democrats, however, undoubtedly would support the modified form of the Lodge reservation of Article X, in the belief that the President would accept it if it was the best that he could get."

Borah Sees Stumbling Block

Senator Borah, of Idaho, leader of the Republican "irreconcilables," declared the treaty should not be called up in view of the President's declaration in his letter that he would not accept any reservation on Article X, which specifies the United States assumed no obligations under the covenant to protect the territorial integrity and political independence of other nations.

All of the goods made from Germany favor ratification with strong reservations, said:

The President continues to be the one great obstacle to ratification of the treaty. His letter shows that he continues to oppose ratification on a basis that is acceptable to our associates, satisfactory to the world and duly safeguarding the interests of the United States.

Treaty Being Violated By German Exporters

French Brokers See Need for Action to Control System of International Payments

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Leading brokers here appear to agree that an international finance conference cannot apply any permanent remedy to the situation, but believe that some arrangement may be made for credits that will greatly improve it. They point out the methods of the German exporters as showing the necessity of action to control international payments.

All of the goods made from Germany to French buyers stipulate that payment shall be made in Swiss francs. This is calculated to improve German exchange in Switzerland, while, at the same time, lowering the value of French francs in comparison with the Swiss, the German exporters thus gaining both ways.

It is held here that the Germans are trying in this way to avoid the terms of the treaty of Versailles. It is further asserted that the Germans are violating the provision of the treaty that no export tax shall be imposed on German goods.

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